

Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. I, No. 8.

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN., JAN 1, 1888—SIX PAGES.

Price Five Cents

LESIE, GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONER,
COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co.
and Qu'Appelle Town Site.

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY TO LEND.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

PUBLIC NOTICE

SPRING COULIE SCHOOL.

ALL parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of Spring Coulie School district within the following limits, that is to say: all of township eighteen in Range eleven, and, hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition should be granted or not, to be given on Wednesday, the 6th day of January, 1888 at Daniel Raiten's, Sec. 28 in T. 18 R. 11, W. of P. M. Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath, which persons desiring to vote must take, if required.

"You do solemnly swear that you are the owner (tenant, or occupant) of the land voted upon; that it is of the value of one hundred dollars; that you have not received any corrupt reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward, for voting at this time and place."

**RICHARD DAVIS,
DANIEL RAITEN,
ALBERT D. McDONALD,**
Committee.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made on behalf of the NORTH WEST CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to extend or continue the Charter of the said North West Central Railway Company, already empowered to construct a Railway from Brandon to Battleford, and other points, and to enlarge the same for the construction and completion of fifty miles of the said Railway for one year for her, or for such time as may be deemed necessary, and for other amendments and purposes.

Toronto, 20th Nov. 1887.
JAMES BEATY,
President of the N. W. C. R.

AVIS.

AVIS est par le présent donne que le manuscrit sera fait de la part de "The North West Central Railway Company," à la prochaine session du Parlement du Canada, afin d'obtenir une Act d'autorisation de continuer la chartre de la "North West Central Railway Company" déjà ayant le pouvoir de construire un Chemin de fer de Brandon à Battleford, et d'autres points, et de prolonger le temps pour la construction et pour l'exploitation de cinquante milles du dit chemin de fer, pour un an de plus, ou pour tel temps qu'on puisse penser nécessaire, ou pour des autres amendements, et des autres intentions.

Toronto, 20th Nov. 1887.
JAMES BEATY,
President of the N. W. C. R.

Fancy Goods,

Toys, Jewelry, Wedding Rings, Xmas Gifts, Albums, Prayer Books, Bibles, Story Books, poems, plush and bronze picture frames, School Books and Stationery, Xmas Cards, Brigg's Stamping patterns and Berlin wool always on hand.

Millinery, mantle & dress making in connection.

Mrs Stone & Murdock



Tender for a House to cut Timber on Dominion lands in the North West Territories.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a timber berth," will be received at this office, until noon on Monday, the 15th day of January next, for a timber berth of fifty square miles, situated on the Nelson River, about 75 miles below the discharge of Lake Winnipeg, and being partly in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, and partly in that of Keewatin, N. W. T.

Sketches showing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be leased, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg and Prince Albert.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Dec. 10th, 1887.

MUNICIPALITY OF South Qu'Appelle.

The Poll for Polling Division No. 1, of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle, will be held at A. M. McLane's Hall, town of Qu'Appelle. The District comprises Townships 18 and 19 and fractional parts of 20, 13, 15, Tps. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Range 14. A. C. Paterson, Returning Officer.

The Poll for Polling Division No. 2, of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle, will be held at A. M. McLane's Hall, Township 19, R. 16. The District comprises Tps. 19, 20 and fractional part of 20, R. 16, Donald McIntosh Deputy Returning Officer.

The Poll for Polling Division No. 3, of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle, will be held at John Wilson's, Sec. 34, Township 17, R. 15. The District comprises Tps. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 R. 16, and Tps. 14, 15, 16, 17 R. 15. John Wilson Deputy Returning Officer.

The Poll will be held open from 9 o'clock a.m. till 5 p.m.

A. C. PATERSON,
Clerk of Municipality.



Welland Canal Enlargement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal" will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on MONDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY next (1888), for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, &c., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Fort Deseronto and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Lock between Thorold and Rancey's Lock, near Humberstone.

The works, throughout, will be let in sections.

Maps of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next (1888), where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works north of Alabamug will be furnished at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold, and for works south of Alabamug, plans, specifications, &c., may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of plans, except where are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the tender submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. E. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 9th December, 1887.

Russel & Davis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BEEF, PORK.

MUTTON, SAUSAGE,
HAMS, BACON, &c.

Beef Cattle & Hogs

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Terms Strictly Cash

QU'APPELLE STATION.

BRANCH—FT. QU'APPELLE.

J. B. ROBINSON

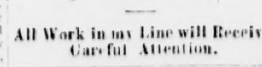
Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive

Careful Attention.



SEED
ANNUAL
FOR 1888.

ALL the best of the seed crops and fruit crops of the year are now on hand, and will be sold at the lowest prices. Also, a large stock of the best of the seed crops and fruit crops of the year are now on hand, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

D. M. FEARY & CO.,
Seed Merchants,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Christmas in Qu'Appelle

TREE ENTERTAINMENT.

The Christmas tree entertainment held on Christmas evening in the Methodist Church, was a decided success. The place was packed as it always is when anything of this kind is held in Qu'Appelle. The building was beautifully decorated with chains, mottoes, banners, etc., all in keeping with the festive season, the work being done by Mr. J. B. Robinson, with a band of willing assistants. The entertainment was opened by prayer led by Rev. Mr. Hamilton. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Lawson, in his opening remarks, drew the attention of the audience to the motto, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men," and said this beautiful dogmology represented not only the creed but the teaching and object of the school, and in the name of the officers and teachers invited the audience during the coming year to take a deeper interest in the Sunday School and its work. The following program was then rendered, and it is needless to say it was not only well rendered but well received by an appreciative audience. The Christmas tree and Santa Claus, to the delight of the children, was the climax:

1. Christmas Chorus.
2. Recitation, "Ass Mamma," Mr. McLeod.
3. Address by Rev. Mr. Hamilton.
4. Dialogue, "Ghosts of Trades."
5. Recitation, "Ghosts of Trades."
6. Dialogue, "Ghosts of Trades."
7. Song, "Miss Mistletoe."
8. Recitation, "The Feast of the Kings."
9. Dialogue, "The Feast of the Kings."
10. Chorus, "We would know."
11. Recitation, "M. Wisner."
12. Dialogue, "Benches and Rachel," Miss McGee and Mr. Sutherland.
13. Recitation, "Cassius Fair."
14. Chorus, "What's O'coming."
15. Dialogue, "The Feast of the Kings."
16. Song, "The Feast of the Kings."
17. Recitation, "M. Wisner."
18. Recitation, "M. Wisner."
19. Santa Claus.
20. God Save the Queen.

Mr. Lonsdale presided at the organ.

AT THE HOTELS

THE LELAND.

In answer to invitations issued by the proprietors of the Leland House a large number of guests attended to a sumptuous dinner, which was served in a style in keeping with the excellent house above mentioned. The dinner was splendidly served, and the guests showed their thorough appreciation of the efforts of time hosts, by the hearty manner with which they did justice to the several courses, and the manner in which they received and applauded the different toasts. Among those present were Major Short and Officers of "B" Battery, Mr. Caswell, Sr., and Mr. Caswell, Jr., Messrs A. S. Empey, A. Empey, M. R. Gill, J. P. Beauchamp, Russell, M. Miquel, M. S. VanVoght, E. W. Warner and others. After the usual loyal toasts had been duly proposed and honored, Major Short proposed the health of Messrs. Love and Raymond. He referred in pleasant, well chosen language to the many good qualities of these gentlemen, and the able and obliging way in which they always discharge their arduous duties and spoke of the comforts and conveniences of the hotel, which he said they would remember and speak of in the highest terms of recommendation, whenever they might be in the future, and concluded by referring to Mrs. Raymond, who he said by her unflinching energy in the discharge of her duties, and her undivided attention and kindness to the wants and requirements of her guests, had gained the good will and respect of everyone. Mrs. Raymond at this juncture appeared and was received by a storm of applause, which brought to a close one of the most and most enjoyable Christmas dinners it has been the lot of sojourners in the North West

Territories to sit down to partake of. We give below the bill of fare.

- SOUP.**
Oyster.
FISH.
White, Egg Sauce.
BOILED.
Leg of Mutton, Capers Sauce.
Tongue, Tomato Sauce.
ROAST.
Sirloin of Beef, Yorkshire Pudding.
Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.
Goose, Red Currant Jelly.
ENTREES.
Stewed Chicken.
VEGETABLES.
Mashed Potatoes, Cabbage and Corn.
PASTRY.
Orange Pudding, Apple Pie, Plum Pudding.
Mince, Lemon and Coconut Pie.
Cranberry and Raspberry Tart.
Port Wine Jelly.
DESSERT.
Apples, Nuts, Raisins, Peas, Grapes, Oranges, Candy.
Tea and Coffee.

THE QUEEN'S.

A grand dinner was given at the Queen's Hotel, on Christmas day to the boarders and a number of the citizens. At 4.30 p.m. all sat down and after partaking of one of those spreads for which the Queen's is so noted, the cloth was removed, and A. M. McLane, Esq., called to the chair. The usual loyal patriotic toasts having been proposed, he requested all to fill their glasses brim full and drink to the success of the hosts and hostess. Mr. Davidson, on behalf of his partner and Mrs. Davidson, said that he was certainly glad to see so many present. This dinner was got up specially for the boarders of the house, which he considered a very small token indeed in comparison to the way in which they have treated the house. After referring to the way the Queen's had been overcrowded, during the past year, he assured them that so soon as the weather would permit, the Queen's would be enlarged to nearly double its present capacity. He wished them all a happy and prosperous new year. The following was the menu:

- SOUP.**
Oyster and Chicken.
FISH.
Baked White Fish.
COLD MEATS.
Beef, Goose, Ham, Sardines.
ENTREES.
Fricassee of Beef.
Salmon de Poudre Partridge.
Beefsteak and Oyster Pie.
BOILED.
Turkey, Oyster Sauce.
Buffalo Tongue, Champagne Sauce.
Leg of Mutton à la Bretonne.
and Ham.
ROASTS.
Tenderloin of Beef, Brown Gravy.
Ham of Veal, Red Currant Jelly.
Pork, Apple Sauce.
Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.
Goose, Apple Sauce.
GAME.
Mallard and Teal Duck.
Partridge.
Fricassee Chicken, Brand Sauce.
VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, Boiled and Mashed.
Fennel, Cabbage.
RELISHES.
Mixed Pickles, Worcester Sauce.
Tomato Catsup, Beets, French Capers.
PASTRY.
Mince Pie, Lemon Pie, Apple Pie, Strawberry Tart.
PUDDING.
English Plum Pudding, Port Wine Sauce, Orange Meringue.
DESSERT.
Oranges, Apples, Peas, Peaches, Grapes, Bon Bons, Nuts, Raisins.
CAKE.
Christmas Cake, Princess Cake, Jelly Cake.
Celery and Cheese.
Black Tea, Green Tea, Java Coffee.

"B" BATTERY DINNER

The non-commissioned officers and men of B Battery, R. C. A., had their usual Christmas dinner in their recreation room, which was beautifully decorated with arms, flags and mottoes. The tables were heavily laden with turkeys and presented a very nice sight. At 2.30 o'clock, Major Short and the Officer of the Battery made their appearance. The gallant Major in a few chosen words wished the jolly fellows a Merry

Christmas. After the Queen's the Major's health was proposed and received with three cheers and a tiger. They next drank the health of the officers of the Battery. Chief cook Stewart's plum pudding was viewed with admiration and pronounced excellent.

THE NOMINATIONS

SOUTH QU'APPELLE.

On Monday last a very large and representative gathering assembled in Mr. A. M. McLane's hall, Qu'Appelle, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of councillor for the municipality of South Qu'Appelle. Mr. A. C. Paterson, the clerk, acted as returning officer. The following were nominated:

A. M. McLane, by G. S. Davidson and J. Milliken.
F. Kidd, by J. B. Davis, and G. S. Davidson.

T. T. Thompson, by G. H. Bullyen and Leslie Gordon.

F. O. Marwood, by F. Whittingham and D. Roads.

John Correll, by N. Falls and T. Bunn.

B. Ross, by A. Webster and N. Falls.

Joseph Craig, by J. Blain and B. Bacon.

Hector McLeish, by W. Hendy and G. Gibson.

Thomas Wright, by John Milliken and Dr. Carthew.

G. S. Davidson, by G. Willie and W. Dunlop.

E. Kates, by E. G. Marwood and F. Goodwin.

H. C. Macdonald, by E. Whittingham and G. Scaff.

Twelve o'clock having arrived on motion the meeting adjourned for one hour for dinner, after which Mr. A. C. Paterson, who had been previously selected as chairman, called them to order and requested Mr. A. M. McLane, chairman of the old council, to address the meeting.

Mr. McLane thanked them for the honor they had conferred upon him in nominating him as one of their councillors for the coming year. He gave a statement of the expenditure for the year 1887, the substance of which was given in last week's Progress. He had always put duty before popularity, and at all times tried to do as he thought would benefit the largest portion of the ratepayers. Being the chairman of the council all appeals were made to him, and as it were, he had to stand between the council and the people, but he had at no time shirked his duty. If he thought their claims were right, he at once attended to them, if on the contrary he told them so. It is an easy position to take, that is to stand neutral, do nothing, say plenty, take no responsibility and find fault with everything, and thus attain a certain amount of popularity, but his position was different to that. Considerable had been said about the amount of money that was spent in the town. When you take into consideration the amount of money raised by the people by private subscription necessary to erect those sidewalks, he thought that the council was justified in aiding them as they did, seeing that they were public improvements. As an officer against that the country was provided with all the plank they required bridges and other improvements, and if they did not get them, it was because they did not come after them. He also explained the fact of their being the first council, and having to organize and grapple with many difficulties, as well as many matters of great importance, and after reviewing the work of the council during the past eighteen months, resumed his seat amid much applause.

The rest of the gentlemen nominated signified their intention of being candidates, except Mr. Macdonald who declined.

Publisher's Notice.

OUR RATES.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in advance; single copies 5 cents.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$35.00	\$100.00
Half column	8.00	10.00	20.00	60.00
Quarter column	5.00	7.00	15.00	40.00
Two inches	3.00	5.00	10.00	30.00
One inch	2.00	4.00	8.00	20.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if offered \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business local, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

This morning we usher in the new year, 1886. May it be a happy one, is the wish of THE QU'APPELLE PROGRESS for all its readers. In the ending of the old year and the advent of the new, a notch is marked in the ever revolving wheel of time. By it we should realize the fleeting nature of our days, and that we are rapidly nearing the period of our account. This thought will not be a sad one, if we have endeavored to spend aright the year that is now numbered with the past. None of us may feel that we have done as well as we might, but the good resolve and the right determination for the new year, will send a glow of real happiness through our hearts, and give a joy that will not leave an afterthought of regret. Whatever the past may have been, the new year before us will be just what we make it. THE PROGRESS is determined to help on the moral, intellectual and business prosperity of its readers and its hearty wish again is that all may have

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

THE FARMERS UNION AND THE C. P. R.

The Farmers Union of Manitoba has become a remarkably degenerated institution. At its inception it was looked upon as a good movement, and the best men of the country gave it their countenance. The publisher of this paper was at one time on the point of establishing a newspaper in its interests, but before entirely committing himself, saw that there was within the Union an element that was of a revolutionary and traitorous character, and happily escaped the stigma that would have become attached to him, should he have carried on the contemplated enterprise. But this is irrelevant. The Farmers Union has come under the control of men—or we might say one man—who has been found to be unscrupulous, self-seeking and dishonorable. By the manipulation of its Secretary, the Union destroyed the prospects of immigration for the year 1884, by a resolution passed in a convention of its members. We do not think they could have realized the extent of injury to the country that would be incurred by its now notorious anti-immigration resolution. If they had, we believe they would not have passed it at the time, as the first convention comprised many good men, but who were unwittingly led by a few designing revolutionists. Since that time, however the Union has degenerated into a combination composed of the dupes of its Secretary. On the completion of the C. P. R. north of Lake Superior it made its rates on

wheat lower than ever. Manitoba or the North West had enjoyed before, and much lower than that charged by United States Railways similarly situated. But the Farmers Union manipulator believed that his control of its members was such that he could handle them at will for his own selfish ends. He accordingly made arrangements for dealing in wheat ostensibly on behalf of the Union, but really to enrich himself personally. Then to swell the profits for his own pocket, he tried to induce the C. P. R. to give him a special rate on wheat shipments to eastern markets, and thus obtain an advantage over other buyers. But this the C. P. R. declined to do. Then Mr. Secretary Purvis tried to bulldoze Mr. Manager Van Horne, by threatening to call another convention of the Farmers Union, and pass a resolution that on account of the high freight rates charged by the C. P. R. the farmers could not make a living in the country. But Mr. Van Horne in justice to the Company he has so admirably managed, was compelled to ignore the threat. Then Mr. Secretary Purvis, with a "God save the Queen," issues his mandate to his dupes, to gather at Winnipeg, and carry out his villainous threats. This they do regardless of injury to themselves or the country, and regardless of the fact that they must have known from previous experience, that their resolutions would not have the desired effect. But in this instance the Secretary's influence over the Union was broken to such an extent that on his actions being approved by a majority of its directors, many of its best men severed their connection with it. It is to be regretted that there is such a revolutionary institution in existence, for its actions are reported in the countries from whence we must draw our immigration, and not being properly understood, must result in incalculable injury.

The Regina Leader still feels sore over its arraignment in the North West Council at the recent session of that body. It keeps harping on the grammar of some of the members, and affects in a patronizing way to inform or instruct them in their duties. Its editor cannot refrain from using "dirty" language in referring to Mr. Perley. We have seen remarks in the Leader at different times about using elevating language. Let it set itself the example.

Mr. J. W. Astley has written a letter to the Toronto Mail, which goes to establish that Riel was not exactly a disinterested patriot. Mr. Astley says: "What made me so bitter was the way he was duping his people for his own ends, and his admitting to me that he had not sent the principal petition to Ottawa for the Metis, because he did not want their claims settled, because, if settled, where would he be left? And again, when he thought I was risking my life for his special benefit in carrying his message to General Middleton, during the Batoche fight, he told me not to mention the people to General Middleton, but to do what I could for him alone, because if I mentioned the people's claims it might weaken anything I might do for him." This, with the \$35,000 demand, should pretty effectually remove all further regrets over the hanging of Louis "David" Riel.

Only \$1.00 for THE PROGRESS for one year. Six pages; thirty columns. More reading for less money than any other paper in the Northwest.

Medicine Hat Times: Judge

Travis' course is commended by the respectable portion (by no means the smaller portion) of the community. He was sent to Calgary for the express purpose of maintaining the dignity and giving effect to the law of the Territories. In every instance his action will bear the closest scrutiny and reveal the fact that his public and private life is beyond the futile attempts of such persons as Bleeker, Davis, and men of that ilk, to harm. We are sanguine the healthful effects of Judge Travis' residence in Calgary will soon be manifest, and those who prate so much about "western civilization" will be forced to take themselves beyond his ken. Success attend you, Judge Travis, is the wish of the Medicine Hat Times.

Correspondence.

(Our columns are open to all provided the subject matter is of public interest, and proper language is used, but in no case do we hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.)

TO THE EDITOR:—

SIR:—Permit me space to make a few remarks respecting a letter which appeared in your issue of the 18th, signed "who is who". Now it seems to me that the attack made on "Max" Goldstone was rather cruel, such appellations as "the per-boiled essence of veracity" might be used to designate a very savage dog, but certainly it sounds harsh to be applied to a fellow citizen when he has no chance of defending himself. It reminds me of a story once told of a lion falling sick by the way side. First a horse came along looked at the lion, neighed, turned an ear away. Next a bull came along, he too stopped and after raising a little dust and bellowing considerably did as the first. Then came an ass and after seeing the helpless condition of the lion he brayed in his face then turned and kicked him most shamefully. The lion could stand the insults of such a noble animal as the horse but to be tortured by the ass was humiliating in the extreme. Then the attack made on the assessor was hardly fair. As every body knows the assessor, the attack therefore, though indirect, being personal, it would have shown more straight forwardness if "who is who" had signed his name. It might be noticed from his previous letter that "who is who," if not an actual aspirant for the council, would like very much to "get there". Now, sir, you will doubtless notice "who is who" is a splendid critic. How would it do to direct his attention a little nearer home, and criticise the action of the School Board, (or at least a portion of it) who employed the teacher for 1885. It has long since become a well known fact that it was done in an underhand way, as an offer presented by the Secretary to the board from a young man of unquestionable moral standing, equal grade certificate, etc., was by some means overlooked although the salary was \$150 less than that paid. The ratepayers are now called upon to come forward and pay their taxes as honorable men should do. Moral—deceive the public once—shame to the man who does it. Deceive the public twice—shame to the public. In regard to the two or three townships left of the roll, I might say that the said townships (in which there are two or three settlers, said to have entered for land) were mapped from the Land Department as vacant lands. As to the salary it is certainly less than that paid by our brothers at the north, and a great deal less than "who is who" cared to take the situation for. Now my good fellow if you want to be a councillor, come down off the fence let people know who you are, and what you are. Hold up your head like a gentleman, and if you are worthy of a seat in the new cabinet, the electors will try and get you there.

Yours Truly,
FRED. WHITTINGHAM

ATTAINED ITS MAJORITY

To our readers who see in agriculture an art to be followed by the light of intelligence rather than speculation, we commend for their approval the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. This journal has been established 20 years, is edited and owned by a practical farmer of 50 years' experience, and as an educator of the farmers in matters pertaining to agriculture, stock, dairy, apiculture, etc., etc., combined, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE stands without a peer. It is got up in neat shape for binding, neatly printed on fine paper, and each number is well illustrated with original practical drawings. In addition to its fund of information for the farmer, its Home Magazine Department pleases all the members of the family, young and old, who find in it a large amount of profitable and entertaining reading. This month sample copies are sent free to applicants.

"LITTLE SWEETHEARTS" is the title of a wonderful picture by the great artist, MILLAIS. It is of bewitching beauty that words fail to describe. It is published by the FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR, MONTREAL, and is carrying the hearts of the people by storm. State and Provincial Governors, Senators, Members of Parliament, and all classes of people the continent over, have deluged the Publishers with congratulations and compliments. A postal card to the Publishers of THE FAMILY HERALD, MONTREAL, will get you terms and particulars.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested the formula for several years in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in English or French, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W.A. NOBLE, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

A BUFFALO HUNT.

A Great Herd Chased Hundreds of Miles and Thousands of Animals Killed.

(Montana Cor. N.Y. Sun.) People living near Glendive, Montana, were surprised the other day by hearing a loud tramping, and through the clouds of dust kicked up they discovered a herd of buffalo making at a mad pace for the river. The animals appeared as well as they could, but many of them were fatigued. As they came to the bank of the Yellowstone they plunged in pell-mell one on top of the other, and for a time it looked as though many of them would be killed, but nearly all got out unharmed. They had hardly reached the other side when a yelling, swearing crowd of white men and Indians came up on foot-covered horses. They caught here long enough to get refreshment, and then resumed the chase.

There were four or five hundred buffaloes in the herd, and they were making for British America as fast as their legs would carry them. From the hunters it was learned that the hunt began down in Dakota, on the Cannon Ball River, where not less than 5,000 of the animals were found grazing. A few of the men had followed them the entire distance, but although the party that pursued here numbered only thirty, its numbers were swelled from first to last three or four hundred men had taken part in the slaughter. Some of the men who started out with the original party had remained behind at various points to secure the hides, and others, who only joined in for the sport, had dropped out after satisfying themselves with the chase. The rapidity with which these magnificent animals are slaughtered is shown by the fact that the hunters passing through here said they would have the hides of the remnant of the herd before reaching the boundary line.

Probably this is one of the last big buffalo hunts that will ever occur in this country. The Indian, now that he is assured of enough to eat at the agencies, is as reckless in his slaughter of the beast as white men. He seems to consider the game as nearly extinct, and he goes in recklessly with the idea of having all the sport he can before the end is reached. The wanton destruction of this herd has caused great indignation throughout the entire section traversed, but as it seems to be the policy to exterminate the bison nothing will be done about it.

—There was really nothing the matter with the young orator but nervousness; nevertheless, when he opened his speech by saying "My fellow citizens," rambling is sown in the Den of State-marks," his friends led him off the platform, and next morning published a physician's certificate to the effect that he was suffering from an acute attack of "malarial fermentation." —Burlide

Labor and its Influence.

Passing from the important subject of health, let us see what other conditions are requisite to the wearing of our years gracefully.

Sometimes we hear it said of this one or that, by those who labor hard: "He carries his years lightly, and no wonder he takes the world easily; he is not obliged to toil." Now it may sometimes chance that there are other favorable conditions so weighty as to overbalance the unfavorable one of an inactive life; but I can not believe that the latter is an ingredient in the Fountain of Youth. As good health is one of the prime ingredients in this fountain, labor (being conducive to health) must be an important ingredient also. I mean, of course, labor in suitable doses, proportionate to the ability of the individual—real, active, earnest, hearty toil, but suitably diversified with recreation and rest.

Physical labor, especially if out-of-doors, strengthens sinews, aids digestion, imparts sweet sleep, purifies the blood, and sends it coursing vigorously through the system. It has also its favorable influence on the mind. That life which is replete with activities has little room for morbid anxieties, petty cares, corroding jealousies or cankering animosities, which are for more or less time to the vigor and freshness of youth than the most arduous or meagre toil.

Where a rational amount of labor is productive of evil results to those of ordinary health, the cause may generally be found in some unhappy condition of mind. An excessive ambition that goes to exertions beyond one's strength; a jealous spirit that chafes at the greatest success of friend or foe; an undue regard for criticism; a disaffectation of one's work—these are a few of the causes which dry up the springs of cheerful life and tranquillity—those ever indispensable tributaries to the Fountain of Youth.

To appreciate the full value of cheerfulness as a nourisher of youth, we have only to observe those who take a few of the causes which dry up the springs of cheerful life and tranquillity—those ever indispensable tributaries to the Fountain of Youth. To appreciate the full value of cheerfulness as a nourisher of youth, we have only to observe those who take a few of the causes which dry up the springs of cheerful life and tranquillity—those ever indispensable tributaries to the Fountain of Youth. To appreciate the full value of cheerfulness as a nourisher of youth, we have only to observe those who take a few of the causes which dry up the springs of cheerful life and tranquillity—those ever indispensable tributaries to the Fountain of Youth. To appreciate the full value of cheerfulness as a nourisher of youth, we have only to observe those who take a few of the causes which dry up the springs of cheerful life and tranquillity—those ever indispensable tributaries to the Fountain of Youth.

Industries of Cities.

The regret is often repeated in rural circles, says the last monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, that boys will leave the farm for city life. It is a sad condition of affairs that a proportion of farmers is slowly decreasing, and that this is for the best good of agriculture. It has, at the same time, been shown that the supply of farm products is increasing by use of labor-saving implements and (it is hoped) by a better cultivation. When there is no need of regret that all sons of farmers should not elect to be farmers themselves. Some have inventive genius and a taste for mechanical pursuits; some manifest a penchant for trade, and others a preference for professional education according to natural bent and innate aptitudes will lead to better results, and leave fewer poor farmers to occupy a position for which they have neither taste nor qualifications. An examination of the business statistics shows that they are occupied for other purposes than speculation and petty swindling, however severely they may be cursed by the presence of those who prey upon honest industry. In fifty cities of largest population there were nearly 8,000,000 people in 1880, of whom 1,000,000 or more were workers, in addition to the wives and other daughters who were housekeepers, and the children, the aged, and infirm. It may be supposed that most of these workers were in commerce or transportation in these fifty great "markets of trade." By no means—for the larger proportion are artisans and operatives connected with the great manufacturing class. New York itself has 42 per cent. directly engaged as artificers, and but 27 per cent. in trade and transportation together, and the annual value of the products is the princely sum of \$172,925,437. Instead of banding a few hundred millions in foreign goods, they make an equal value of domestic goods, a large proportion of which is labor. So we find in these fifty cities an average of 47 per cent. of the population engaged in agriculture, and 24 per cent. in trade and transportation. As the remainder are in domestic service, distributed among these classes but not enumerated with them, and professional people dependent upon all these classes, it appears that the vast majority of the population of these cities are supported by manufacturing production, i. e., five millions of a population of less than eight derive their incomes from the productive industries. Thus the great cities of the country are not so much centers of trade as centers of industry. —Chicago Times

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NORTHWEST COUNCIL.

Regina, Dec. 16.—His Honor took the chair at 2 p. m.

Mr. Jelly introduced a bill to amend ordinance No. 1, of 1885, intitled "An ordinance relating to infectious diseases of domestic animals."

The special committee appointed to consider this bill recommended the payment of \$50 to Mr. James Harris, veterinary surgeon for Assiniboia, for destroying five animals under the ordinance of 1884. Mr. Jelly stated that Mr. Harris could not collect the money from the owners of the animals destroyed.

Col. McLeod.—What steps did he take to collect the money?

Mr. Jelly.—He didn't say.

Mr. Ross.—Mr. Harris told me unless he got payment from the council he need not expect a cent from the parties whose animals were destroyed.

His Honor.—The ordinance requires to be changed. At this rate we are liable to be called on for payment by every veterinary surgeon acting in this way.

Amongst the budget of resolutions to be forwarded to Ottawa, Mr. Jackson read a resolution recognizing the services of the Northwest Mounted Police and loyal land-breeds during the rebellion.

Mr. Hughes pointed out his district had 355 men under arms during the rebellion. Many were enrolled as "special police" as the militia had been disbanded. Many of these men were in the Duck Lake fight and elsewhere. So far they had no recognition of their services beyond bare pay. He would move that the special forces of Prince Albert and Battleford be added to the resolution.

His Honor.—Were the Prince Albert and Battleford men "special police"?

Judge Rouleau.—They were not. They were "special constables."

The resolution with the amendment of Mr. Hughes was adopted unanimously.

REGINA, N. W. T., Dec. 17.—His Honor took the chair at 10 a. m.

The house went into committee of the whole on the ordinance relating to the infectious diseases of domestic animals, Lord Boyle in the chair. The bill was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The house went into committee of the whole on the ordinance relating to the herding of animals, Mr. Ross in the chair. After some discussion the bill was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

Owing the absence of Judge Richardson on the important civil case of Dill vs. Mahior, Wolsley, Col. McLeod asked that the consideration of the school bill be deferred till the afternoon. Agreed.

The house adjourned at 12 o'clock.

His Honor took the chair at 2 p. m.

Members present, same as given above, with Judge Richardson.

The house went into committee of the whole on the school ordinance Mr. Marshall in the chair.

On the amendment of clause 12 of last year's school bill, reads: "Any male or female, the sole head of a family," etc. Col. McLeod said he thought it was rather singular to hear of a spinster being mentioned as the "sole head of a family." (Laughter.)

After some discussion the clause was made to read thus: "Any man or unmarried woman of twenty-one years, who has possession, in his or her own right, or in his wife's right, of any land to the value of \$100, etc., shall be entitled to vote."

After a few other amendments the bill was reported and ordered to be engrossed on the motion of Col. McLeod.

The house went into committee of the whole on a short school bill providing for the Lieut. Governor's office as chairman of the school board. Also for the erection of certain school districts which could not have been erected owing to some technical difficulties.

It was read a second time.

The house went into committee of the whole on the municipal bill, Judge Rouleau in the chair.

After several amendments progress was reported and the house adjourned.

REGINA, N. W. T., Dec. 18.—His Honor took the chair at 2 o'clock. The following attended to transact remaining business on hand: Messrs. Marshall, Boyle, Jelly, Second, Perley, Ross, Wilson, Irvine, McLeod, Reed, Rouleau and Richardson.

Mr. Jelly brought forward the claim of Vet. Harris for \$50 for destroying five glandered horses. After a somewhat animated discussion Judge Richardson moved that the Lieut. Governor might pay Mr. Harris on satisfactory proof that he (Mr. H.) had taken the proper steps to recover the sum from the owners of the diseased animals and failed. The resolution was carried.

His Honor read the titles of the following bills, which were passed unanimously: 1. The Municipal Bill; 2. The School Ordinance; 3. Infectious Diseases Bill; 4. A School Ordinance Respecting Schools; 5. The Civil Justice Ordinance; 6. An Ordinance to Regulate Procedure in Appeals in Capital Cases; 7. An Ordinance Exempting Certain Property from Seizure and Sale under Execution; 8. An Ordinance to Repeal No. 18 of 1874 and to Amend No. 10 of 1879, intitled "An Ordinance Respecting the Northwest Territories"; 9. An Ordinance Respecting the Legal Profession; 10. Respecting the Medical Profession; 11. A Bill to Legalize a Certain By-Law of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle; 13. A bill to legalize a Bill and declare valid a certain by-law of the municipality of South Qu'Appelle; 14. An Ordinance to Amend the Fence Ordinance; 15. A Bill to Amend the Ferry Ordinance; 16. An Ordinance to Repeal No. 9 of '83, Respecting Found and Stolen Horses; 17. An Ordinance Respecting the Herding of Animals, Amending No. 1 of '84; 18. A Bill Respecting Partnerships, Amending No. 4 of '83; 19. An Ordinance Respecting Dangerous Lunatics; 20. An Ordinance Respecting the Duties of Clerks of Courts.

His Honor.—If there is no more business to go before the Council I declare this present session closed.

Mr. Perley.—I move that His Honor vacate the chair and that Col. McLeod be placed therein. Col. McLeod took the chair.

Mr. Marshall said he had great pleasure in rising to move a vote of thanks to the Lieut. Governor for the ability and courtesy displayed by him while presiding over the council meetings. His Honor had inspired all those who had come in contact with him with the greatest confidence, and His Honor had also been assisted by a very efficient staff of clerks with Mr. Forget at their head. The Lieutenant Governor's services in committee, especially on the school bill, were gratefully acknowledged and appreciated. He alluded to His Honor's smiling countenance and twinkling eye, which drew the members towards him. The speaker concluded by saying His Honor's familiarity was not of that kind which bred contempt. He moved the vote of thanks with great pleasure.

Mr. Perley, in seconding the resolution, believed his Honor had performed his duties in a fair and impartial manner.

His Honor replied. When he heard of their intention to move him a vote of thanks he had no idea they would have spoken so kindly of him. The position he occupied was one of great responsibility, and he found much pleasure at the end of the session to find his action so much approved by the council. He would thank all the members for that kind resolution. The council was fortunate in getting new members who would do credit to any assembly in the Dominion of Canada. One of the most important ordinances passed was the school ordinance. He believed it would be highly acceptable to the Northwest, and he had no doubt their constituents would thank the members for the ordinance. He again thanked the council. (Applause.)

The council then dissolved till June, 1886.

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Women and Quacks.

The tenth living wife of a Doctor Hirschberg, who has just been released from the Louisville workhouse and is again under arrest, charged with bigamy, tells a long story of the doctor's adventures. She has in connection with regard to five of his companions. He began by marrying a German nurse girl in the Cincinnati hospital. Then, at Buffalo, he married an Irish girl at Cleveland he married a Jewess; at Montreal a French girl and at New Orleans a malatto. Since then, the tenth wife says, he has married six different American women, and she rather thinks he is the most successful "musician" in the world.

The queerest part of the information received, however, is the gullibility of the average woman, her utter failure as a judge of character, her apparent eagerness to believe in the goodness of a man, and her readiness to accept the advances of men of whom she knows positively nothing. Very likely the doctor selected his victims from the lower class of women; but there should be sharpness about them to a certain extent, and indeed we believe the American woman is a little sharper than their sisters in this respect. The quack has many patients, but as a matrimonial adviser he should certainly have few victims. Anybody, even the most ignorant and the stupidest person, could find the deception a laughing matter. It is not entirely surprising that men and women should employ him as a physician, for the quack and pains they wish to get rid of frequently make them mentally weak, and when the regular physician has failed they have nothing to do but to despair and pay for miracles and patronize the quack; but that a woman should voluntarily place her life and all that she has in the hands of such a person and expect happiness as a result is as the ordinary case of credulity.

And the quack need not be handsome, or a promising person in any way. If he be twice the age of the woman and fit only, judging from his looks and achievements, for a second class at all. He has a glib tongue, and that is the worst of it. He flatters the woman smoothly and at length, using the largest words and using the largest emotion, and the less she catches his meaning the more she admires him. He wears glasses and looks wise. His business has given him an impudence that he uses to his mind for the confidence that sometimes attends knowledge and experience, and she is a poor creature. Probably she has had few chances to marry for the quack is shown in his selections as a general rule. His victims are generally married women, and the cause of their distress is the main cause of her distress. But how many cases are there of really bright and handsome women who have become enmeshed in the web of a quack and have been ruined by him. A woman for instance, turned out to be a quack in the end, and the success of the Kentucky quack will bring to the reader's mind a dozen similar cases, and the question whether women are progressing as much as it is claimed they are ought to be brought before the debating society at least.

It is a pathetic side to the matter in the cases in which it is met. The unprotected woman, who is so easily deceived, is the more they are able to earn, and in their natural and acquired yearning for the home which every woman ought to have.—N. Y. Graphic.

Dangers of Childhood.

Childhood is the period during which the foundations of the physical structure are laid. It ends at the age of about 15, with the completion of the permanent teeth. It is characterized by almost absolute dependence on the parents, and therefore the responsibility rests upon them whether the foundations of the superstructure shall be good or bad; and, next, whether there shall be any superstructure at all.

The fact that one-half of all who are born die within this period, while millions of adults find, when it is too late, fatal defects in the very ground-work of their constitutions, is a fearful witness to the incompetency of most parents for the care of childhood. What family would employ a hand that let one-half of all his calves, colts and lambs die? In the matter of food, it milk fails the mother, how few mothers know what to give the child. How few know that a child's stomach is a complicated and sensitive organ, and that a child's food should be simple and easily digested. How few mothers know that a good wet nurse would save almost any babe from the dangers of infancy. How few know that a child's food should be simple and easily digested. How few know that a child's food should be simple and easily digested. How few know that a child's food should be simple and easily digested.

Chinese Garden at Sebastopol.

An old British army pensioner relates this story of General "Ching" Gordon. On the first day on which the camp was opened at Sebastopol from the forty-gun gun battery, the sandbags forming one of the main defenses were fired from the flash of a too-closely mounted gun. A corporal and a sapper of the engineers were told off to repair the damage. The corporal ordered the sapper to mount the embrasure, and proposed to hand up the fresh bags to him. They were under heavy fire at the time, and the sapper, with some want of discipline, certainly, demurred to this arrangement, and suggested that the corporal should get up, and that he (the sapper) would go on with the handling of the bags. There was a bit of a wrangle on this point, and was passing, indeed into the matter, and, quietly yelling to the corporal, "Never order a man to do what you are afraid to do yourself," got up on the pile of bags himself and said: "Come up here, both of you," and then ordered his men who were waiting the guns to hand the bags up. The storm of bullets swept over Gordon and the two men, but his charmed life seemed to protect the trio. He finished his work and came down as coolly as he had mounted. But the lesson was never forgotten, and there's a fine ring about the words: "Never order a man to do a thing you are afraid to do yourself."—N. Y. Tribune.

Stock Definitions.

What is a bull? A bull is a person who takes much of the prosperity of the country, the vast earnings of the railroads, the big crops of wheat, and then acts a ten-cent snob for dinner.

What is a bear? A bear is a person who talks much of the depressed condition of the iron trade, overproduction, too many railroads, and that everything must go to smash. In the evening he occupies a front seat in the crack theater of the town.

What is a broker? A broker is one who, in consideration of a certain commission properly sees to it that you "go broke."

What is a put? A put is an instrument in writing which secures to you the right of putting your money where you will never see it again.

What is a call? A call is an instrument of torture benevolently issued by a capitalist. The prospect you thought you would make generally begins after it has expired. Brokers sometimes accept them as a margin.

What is a margin? A margin is a sum of money put up on your head. It has a patent right for growing larger and is treated by marriage to a stock order.

What is a stop order? A stop order is an electric machine used in bringing you out of the market.—Bull Street News.

A FRONTIER ROMANCE.

The History Which a Recent Emplacement in Nebraska Emphasizes. (Omaha Paper.)

The eloquent of Mrs. Laura Soper, of Beatrice, Neb., with James Vance, a bachelor, brings to mind an interesting bit of frontier history. Mrs. Soper's maiden name was Laura Roper, she being the daughter of the Hon. Joseph B. Roper, of Gage County. In 1862 Laura was a beautiful girl of eighteen, and was engaged to a young man from Kansas. At that time there were no settlements west of the Big Sandy, in Thayer County, except at the military posts and ranches along Uncle Sam's highway. These ranches usually consisted of a rude log house surrounded by a stockade, and were from forty to fifty miles apart. Mrs. Soper's father, an establishment of this kind at Oak Grove, situated on the Little Blue, in what is now Nuckolls County. On the day of the fearful Indian massacre, in August, 1863, Laura was going from Spring Branch to Oak Grove by stage. The Indians on that day made a general attack along the stage route, and the road, from Julesburg clear east to the Big Sandy, nearly two hundred miles, bands of savages springing on the little settlements simultaneously. The stage in which Laura was riding was riddled with bullets, and the driver and one of the passengers killed. The girl escaped, and was taken to Oak Grove, where the Indians decamped her lover into a conversation with the chiefs, and then killed him before her eyes. From Kelly's ranch the red fellows went to the home of the Thanes family, where they shot two people, sparing only a young girl about Laura's age and age. Mrs. Soper's friends, with the aid of the military, made a long search for the captives, but nothing could be heard of them except when a roving scout or trapper would occasionally come in and report having seen two white women held by the Utes. Two years after the massacre the girls were found, having been with the Indians on the Arkansas River in Southern Colorado, and in March, 1865, they were secured by the United States troops. They had been brutally outraged by the Indians, and suffered every indignity that could be imagined. Mrs. Soper's friends were glad to hear of their rescue, and the girls had been with the Indians under a flag of truce, they had hunted out the devil that had driven the girl crazy and killed him on the spot. Laura Roper was sent to her home at Beatrice. After she had fully recovered from the effects of the cruel treatment by the Indians, Laura married Mr. Soper, a resident of Gage County, who knew her history. They lived together until last week, when, after seventeen years of peace and happiness, during which five children were born to her, Laura slipped and fell, and died.

JUST THE THING.

What Led a Louisville Dude to Wish He Were Dead. (Evansville Argus.)

A dude from Louisville wanted to go off and die at Huntington the other day. He was one of the slimmest of the slim, and his long legs, encased in very tight pants, didn't look as if they could cast a shadow.

As everybody knows, the Louisville train stops at Huntington awhile, and the passengers often get out and "stretch their legs." The dude didn't have to stretch his legs, but got out for a little exercise.

Now, Huntington has some well posted people, but also owns some of the worst country specimens we ever saw.

As the dude was walking up and down he noticed that two very rough-looking country hunters, each with an old shotgun, were watching him, and he became rather nervous, and just as he was starting back into the car one of them stepped up and the following conversation ensued:

"Say, mister, I don't want to ax too much, but does them hurt you?"

"Does what hurt me, sah?"

"Wal, then them pants."

"No, sah, they do not, and I assure you they are made in the most ultra fashionable manner; in fact, quite a la mode."

"Spiled the dude, as he gazed on them complacently."

"Well, I don't know what all that thar means, but me and Bill was a-watching you, and we loved from the way you walked they hurt you, and allowed me and Bill, if we wouldn't ax-said a word. We axed you parson."

"But, my friend, why don't you explain what you found them for?"

"Wal, you see me and Bill has two fine guns, and they git awful rusty, and allowed them pants would be the very thing."

"For what? I don't understand."

"Why, don't-yee-saw, w'd jist split 'em in two and sew up the bottom, and they'd make new ones, jist like them."

"You're right, parson, jist like them, y'er town hunters has, and I bet, now, if y'd jist git in the car now and change 'em, Bill and me will never furgit ye."

A WIDE-AWAKE SALESMAN.

The Philadelphia, Farrier Who Keeps Awake All Night for the Purpose of Catching Customers. (Philadelphia Times.)

A little, shriveled-up man, who wears the sleeves of his red, flannel undershirt for trousers, the sleeves of his coat, walked into Gordan's cigar shop, checked his overcoat and put on a silk cap. Then he began to pace the tiled floor, biting the end of a half-smoked cigar. At midnight he sat up at the eating bar and ordered supper. By twenty minutes after one he had eaten four times. He eats, he says, to pass the time away. Every night he can be found either at the eating bar or pacing up and down the floor. He stays until six o'clock and then vanishes. For a year he has not missed more than five nights. Last night he snored.

"I'm in the fur business on Arch street. I lay round to catch customers. Sometimes I watch the Continental, sometimes the Girard House. I know a customer when I see him. Don't you want to buy a seal coat? When do I sleep? Very seldom. Sometimes two hours; that's enough for anybody."

Ignorant Notions About the Sun and Moon.

By the Huns the moon is called the creator of the earth and grandmother of the sun; in the myths of the Ottawas it is a woman who moves the stars. But the white face—the sister of the planet—the Chippewas call the moon their mother, and the Navajos make it a rider on a mule. Where the planets are worshipped, preference in honors is generally accorded to the brighter and more conspicuous of the two. But the Botocondio of Brazil give the higher place to the moon, and derive most of the phenomena of nature from it; and in Central America and Haiti are also people who hold the moon in no less honor. Curiously, these people find their counterparts among the tribes of Western, Southern, and Central Africa, who rejoice with dancing and feasts at each appearance of the new moon, and expect an improvement of their condition from its beneficent influence; and they are not so far removed from the superstitions of our own times. Europe and America, who wait for the increase of the moon to change their dwelling, to cut their hair, to be married, and to baptize their children. A belief existed among the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians, the Sateches of the Mississippi, and the Apalachians of Florida, that the sun was the radiant child of dead chiefs and braves. To the Esquimaux of Labrador belongs the honor of having discovered that the moon was the paradise for the good, while the wicked were consigned to a hole in the earth; although some of the South American Indians and the Polynesian of Tokelau may be nearly as good of them in the competition.—G. Muller Fraenkelstein, in Popular Science Monthly.

—The duration of life in England is on the increase. Men's lives are prolonged two and women's three and one-third years beyond the limit of thirty-five years ago. The change is ascribed to various causes, prominent among them being the influence of the Public Health act, the progress of the temperature movement and the diminishing virulence of the epidemics.

QU'APPELLE.

—1886.
—And now sweat off old habits.
—Vote early and seven times next Monday.
—The gentleman will call on their lady friends today.
—A choral society is in process of being formed here.
—Who will not make mistakes in dating their letters for the next week.
—Eight pairs of curling stones have been shipped from Toronto for the club here.
—Private Frazier of B Battery has bought out his discharge and has taken his departure east.
—The machinery of D. H. McMillan & Bro's mill is now nearly all in place and in running order, and grinding will commence next week.
—Mr. H. Frazier, of Frazerville, should have been the recipient of a gift from the Christmas tree, but if he will call at this office he can get it.

—Mr. S. H. Caswell has engaged a first class tailor to carry on a tailoring department in connection with his business, thus supplying a long felt want here.

—A public meeting will be held in Mr. McLane's hall on Tuesday next, to submit to the ratepayers of this section the accounts and reports of the public school for 1885.

—The skating rink will be open this afternoon from 2 to 5 p. m. and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. The rink will also be open every afternoon, giving ladies and learners an opportunity to practice.

—Mr. J. B. Davidson, B. A., recently principal of the Galt Institute, passed through town Wednesday en route for Saskatoon, where he will enter the mission work in the interest of the Presbyterian church.

—TWO HOURS OF MAGIC, MYSTERY:—Prof. Wyman will appear at the Immigrant Buildings next Monday evening. The entertainment given by the Professor is highly recommended by our western exchanges. We bespeak for him a hearty reception.

—Mr. Miquelow, assistant immigration agent recently received a letter from the widow of one of the half-breed sufferers of Batoche, representing herself in destitute circumstances. Mr. M. with his characteristic liberality immediately sent her a supply of food.

TEA AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The tea given under the auspices of the Presbyterian church was one of the best we have ever had the pleasure of attending. The oysters were well and plentifully served, and the tables were loaded down with everything the most fastidious could desire. The ladies who assisted in the preparations deserve great credit for the very excellent eatables which they furnished, and we indicate the marked success of the tea, when we say that upwards of one hundred and fifty sat down to the tables. The tea was served in the Hudson's Bay Co's store, and after all had partaken, they repaired to the Government Immigrant Building, where the following good program was remarkably well rendered, the chair being ably filled by Rev. Mr. Hamilton:

1. Glee, "Ye shepherd's tell me."
2. Address by Chairman.
3. Duett, Mrs. Stone and Mr. S. Wood.
4. Recitation, "The Manx," Mr. Willis.
5. Song, "Maid of Dundee," Miss Mulholland.
6. Address by Rev. T. Lawson.
7. "The Scottish Immigrant's Song," Mr. Bayley.
8. Address by Rev. Mr. Robson.
9. Scotch Song, Mr. Sutherland.
10. Recitation, "Over the hill to the poor house."
11. Song, Mrs. McIver.
12. Recitation, Mr. Auld.
13. A talk on scandal by Tibbie Leary.
14. Song, Mrs. Stone.
15. Address by Rev. Mr. Matheson.
16. Song, Mr. Sutherland.
17. Glee, "Who will over the downs so free."
18. "And Lang Syne."

Many of the pieces were encored, and we might add that the stage and scenery was the work of some of the men in B Battery. They are very neat and tastefully got up.

WOLSELEY.

—Mr. W. D. Perley, M. N. W. C., and Mrs. Perley visited Regina this week.

A very successful social was held at Moffatville, south of here on Xmas evening, under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, when upwards of \$46 was realized.

A social will be held here on the evening of the 6th inst., under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, the proceeds of which will be applied on the purchase of an organ.

The Presbyterians have a good sized comfortable church here, in which a new chandelier and side lights have lately been placed. It is all paid for, there being no debt against it.

The Regina Leader reports on itself. At a meeting here the other day, when attention was directed to the fact that a Leader reporter was present, some one shouted "Put the Leader man out!" It was meant all right, though the Leader says it was a joke.

A stock show was held here on the 18th inst., for the sale of cattle, horses, etc., which was quite a success. The next will be held on the 10th of March next. Messrs. J. Dun, G. L. Dodds and H. Hobbs were appointed a committee to make all arrangements in connection with it.

Next week's PROGRESS will contain a report of a question asked of and answered by Mr. M. D. Perley, M. N. W. C., at the nomination meeting on Monday, in reference to a statement made by the Regina Leader. Also the resolution passed on the mill question, with comments thereon. Crowded out this week.

There is much complaint here at the prices offered by the Ogilvie Co to the farmers for their wheat. The prices realized are much below those given by D. H. McMillan & Bro. at Qu'Appelle, where they have a mill. Mr. W. D. Perley, M. N. W. C., and the publisher of THE PROGRESS, saw Mr. W. W. McMillan, of the above firm, on the west bound train on Monday evening, and through their representations, the firm has offered to purchase car load lots here at Brandon prices for Nos. 1 and 2 hard.

THE NOMINATIONS.

On Monday a very large and representative gathering met in the town hall here to nominate the councillors for 1886. Major Phipps, the clerk of the municipality, acted as chairman.

The following were nominated as candidates for the office of councillor: Messrs. John Fleming, James Marlin, Wm. Starling, John Nimmans, Huntley Campbell, Thos. Fleming, Jas. McDonald, A. B. Bompas, Jas. Crozier, Saml. Jolly, Robt. E. Hall and Wm. Lang.

It being 12 o'clock the nomination was closed, and at 1:30 p. m. a meeting was convened to hear the views of the different candidates. Mr. J. P. Dill was voted to the chair, and in a few very appropriate remarks opened the meeting, and explained the creation of a flour mill was largely engaging the attention of the electors of the municipality at the present time. He stated that the idea had got abroad that the council they were going to elect for next year could go on with the creation of a mill or not, just as they pleased, but he read the municipal ordinance to show that they could not do so, except on the petition of a certain number of the ratepayers, and by-law for the purpose approved by a vote of the electors. After explaining the details of a scheme by which it was proposed to build a mill on the credit of the bonds of the municipality, he called on the candidates in the order in which they had been nominated to address the meeting.

Mr. John Fleming was in favor of keeping down the taxes. He thought the municipality was formed at least two years too soon, and was not in favor of bridging the Qu'Appelle river in three places within five miles if it was going to add to the taxes of next year.

Mr. Marlin said he had promised last year when elected to the council

that he would work in the best interests of the whole municipality, and he thought he had done so. They had petitioned the N. W. Council for money to bridge the Qu'Appelle river, \$700 had been granted for that purpose on condition that a like sum be expended on the bridges and the approaches thereto. He explained that a large amount of statute labor money could be applied for the purpose. The council had dealt with the worst places first, as the need of improvement was greater.

Mr. Starling went in for economy. He thought the taxes to high this year. He lived north of the Qu'Appelle river, and thought the bridges and approaches should have the attention of the council next year. Did not favor herd law, as it was not a benefit to the public at large.

Mr. Nimmans being unavoidably absent, Mr. M. Snow read a paper setting forth his views. He was against high taxation, opposed to a herd law and favored some scheme for the creation of a mill at Wolseley that would benefit the farmers. Mr. Snow asked the support of the electors for Mr. Nimmans as he was popular and was the choice of the valley people.

Mr. Campbell thanked the friends who had brought him out, and explained the manner in which he had been nominated. The town of Wolseley had run too many men last year for the council, but this year they had only nominated one. He was down on taxation as much as any man could be. He thought the bridges over the Qu'Appelle river should be built. As the money had been obtained it should be spent for the purpose. He was in favor of building the flour mill, and thought it a good thing for the farmers, as they would then be able to get a reasonable price for their wheat. He also favored a herd law.

Thos. Fleming came before them as one of the old council. He had done his duty last year, and referred to his actions toward keeping down expenses. He did not know that there was another municipality in the Northwest run with so much economy as this one. Was in favor of spending the statute labor commutation money in the districts to which it belonged. He favored the herd law, and the erection of a mill at Wolseley for the benefit of the farmers.

Mr. McDonald was nominated at a meeting held in his part of the municipality. He favored keeping down taxes: a herd law suited him and thought a bonus to a mill was the better scheme.

Mr. Bompas explained that he was not opposed to any one candidate, but the nominee of the western portion of the municipality. He advocated the placing of fire guards on the roads all over the municipality by statute labor, and favored the division of the municipality into wards, and the whole to elect the chairman. He thought the proceedings of the council should be published. (The publisher of THE PROGRESS here stated that he had made arrangements to publish them in his paper in future). He thought the taxes should be as low as possible, and was opposed to the present herd law. If a flour mill could be built that would pay all expenses, it would add to the prosperity of the municipality.

Mr. Crozier favored keeping down expenses; was opposed to a herd law, and thought something ought to be done to check prairie fires.

Mr. Jolly favored the building of the bridges across the Qu'Appelle, as he thought when we get an offer of money we should accept it. He favored the herd law and the mill scheme, the sooner there was a mill in the flour-broking town of Wolseley the better for all.

Mr. Hall would like to see the herd law settled one way or the other for a number of years. Regarding the mill scheme, the people would say what they wanted, but he favored a bonus rather than a municipality mill. He advised going easy on the taxes for a few years.

Mr. Lang advised giving both sides of the mill question careful consideration before taking action, and favored taking the money granted by the Northwest Council, for the Qu'Appelle bridges, and that the approaches thereto should be made as largely as possible with statute labor. He advocated a uniform assessment on land, and that buildings should not be assessed, and favored the division of the municipality into wards.

A resolution was then adopted on the mill question when the meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FORT QU'APPELLE.

—Public school opens next week
—St. John's church was dedicated on Sunday last by Bishop Ainson.

—Rev. O. Darwin has removed to Pleasant Plains for the rest of the winter.

COUNCIL MINUTES.

The Fort Qu'Appelle Council met on the 12th ult. The following accounts were ordered to be paid: S. Cruthers, \$37.00. A. Crow, \$55.00. H. W. Smith, \$23.10. Thos. Kavanagh, \$28.00. F. M. French (for the late Captain French), \$12.00. W. A. Clark, \$12.00. H. H. Hayward, \$69.20. F. W. Seymour, \$42.60. H. A. J. Macdonald, \$156.25, salary as clerk, May to December, and \$15. mounting municipal map and collector's book; W. Sutherland, \$27.08, treasurer, June to Dec.; T. W. Jackson, \$17. legal work; H. B. Joyner, \$8.50, rent for Dec. In answer to Councilor Kavanagh the chairman stated that should the N. W. T. Government not exact the fines collected under the By-law respecting Public Morals they would be paid over to the treasurer of the municipality. The by-law in question was inoperative on account of the absence of municipal lock-up and constables.

\$100 was granted to the Qu'Appelle agricultural society.

The by-law appointing returning officers was read a first and second time when the council adjourned.

The council met on the 19th ult., when the by-law appointing Deputy returning officers was read a third time and passed, by which the following gentlemen were appointed: Ward No. 1, John Dalrymple; Ward No. 2, G. W. Balfour; Ward No. 3, William Broadfoot; Ward No. 4, J. Peebles; Ward No. 5, J. Nelson; Ward No. 6, S. Gower; Ward No. 7, H. A. J. Macdonald. The polling places will be at the residences of the respective deputy returning officers, excepting in wards 5, 6, and 7. In Ward No. 5 the poll will be held at W. Hays'; Ward No. 6, at John Smith's; and Ward No. 7, at the Clerk's Office.

KATEPWA.

—Our enterprising farming friends are always trying to add to their fortunes by improving the means of turning out their produce to the best advantage; and a meeting has now been advertised to take place here on Wednesday next with a view of establishing a cheese factory for this district. Those interested in the subject should not fail to be present.

—One of our residents was recently made happy by the arrival of a "bouncing boy" which tipped the scales at 12 lbs. The unsuspecting husband called in a neighbor's wife to assist and next day found himself in possession of another fine boy. Mothers and children are doing well. This will undoubtedly be the most promising part of the Dominion for Government recruits at the next rebellion.

—The wheat grown in this district is looked upon with great favor by the English millers and commands top price on the market. The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. W. Buist, of the firm of George Vinn & Co., Upper Mills, Wandsworth, to his son here, in reference to some samples of wheat which were grown in this district: "The sample you last sent is a very clean and good sample; those sent before were much admired on Mark Lane, especially best red ones. The white are not so much approved.... The sample you sent last would make 38 s. here today (Nov. 25th.) It is very fine. This is a higher price than the best English wheat."

INDIAN HEAD.

A meeting for the Nomination of Municipal councillors was opened at the Commercial Hotel, at 10 o'clock; on the 28th inst., by Returning Officer Jewett.

There were twelve nominations made, the names of the candidates being as follows: Messrs. William Broley, John H. Dunnell, John Borland, Henry O. Partridge, David Raitton, E. J. Brooks, R. S. Garatt, G. C. Rattiscombe, John Stephen, Isaac Powell, Thomas Mills, and James Harvey, the first five named being members of the old council.

At 2 o'clock the people reassembled at hear the speeches of the candidates, when Mr. Jewett was voted to the chair.

The several candidates addressed the meeting, but as the report adjourned was compelled to omit the balance of it.

Roller Mills,

QU'APPELLE STATION.

The Highest
CASH PRICE!
PAID FOR
WHEAT
At the Above Mills.

D. H. McMillan & Bro.

QU'APPELLE

Stove and Tin Depot.

E. WISMER

While returning thanks for past patronage, would direct attention to a large stock of
Stoves and Tinware

My Stoves are from the best manufacturers, and were selected to meet the requirements of the Northwest trade.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
PAINTER.

HOUSE SIGN AND CARRIAGE
PAINTING, GRAINING,
Glazing, Paper hanging, Kalsomining, &c

All work neatly and promptly executed.

Office, Walsh St. Qu'Appelle.

Blacksmith,

T. WELSH,
General Blacksmith,
QU'APPELLE.

From the very liberal patronage he has received since starting business here, feels constrained to return thanks for past custom, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same as well as new business.

Particular attention paid to HORSE-SHOEING, especially where extra care is required, as in the case of lame feet.

Gunsmithing and other repairing requiring neatness carefully attended to.

J. McEWAN,
General Blacksmith,

Carriage and Wagon Shop

QU'APPELLE.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty

Repairing Done to either Wood or Iron Work.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH

Shoemaker.

For Boots & Shoes

GO TO

S. H. COLLINS

QU'APPELLE.

Where you will get Square Dealing and every man need alike.

Gents' and Ladies' Boots Made to Order.

Orders from a distance attended to at once.

Overshoes, Rubbers, Moccasins
Now on Hand.